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## U.S. Indicts Russian For Spying; Daniloff Expects 'Long Haul'

WASHINGTON — A federal grand jury indicted Gennadi F. Zakharov, a Soviet employee at the United Nations, on espionage charges Tuesday, the Justice Department said.

The charges, carrying a maximum sentence of life imprisonment, were filed against Mr. Zakharov, a physicist accused of being a Soviet agent, two days after the Soviet Union brought formal spy charges against the Moscow correspondent of U.S. News & World Report, Nicholas Daniloff.

The United States accused the Soviet authorities of failing to protect Daniloff as a reprisal for Mr. Zakharov's arrest and warned that the case could seriously harm relations with the Soviet Union.

[Mr. Daniloff's wife, Ruth, visited her husband in prison on Tuesday and said he told her he expected a "rather long haul." The Associated Press reported from Moscow.

[The Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, said that a "mutual solution" to the case could be found. He accused U.S. officials of using Mr. Daniloff's imprisonment to sour bilateral relations and would not specify what sort of arrangement could be found.]

Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d, announcing the indictments returned by a grand jury in New York, said that the Soviet Union was "protecting the national security of the United States among the most important responsibilities of the federal government. No crime is more serious than compromising that security."

Mr. Zakharov was charged with conspiracy to commit espionage, attempting to transmit U.S. national defense information to the Soviet Union and obtaining U.S. military secrets.

Mr. Zakharov, 39, has denied the charges and is awaiting trial in custody.

After a four-year investigation, the Federal Bureau of Investigation arrested Mr. Zakharov on Aug. 23, FBI agents said they caught him with secret documents about jet engine design obtained from a Guyanese student who was an FBI informant. Mr. Daniloff was arrested in Moscow a week later.

The FBI, accusing Mr. Zakharov of working for Soviet intelligence, asserted that he had tried to recruit the student three years ago as a spy and had offered him a 10-year contract.

U.S. officials have said that the arrest of Mr. Daniloff, 32, immediately after he accepted an envelope from a Soviet acquaintance was retaliation by the KGB security police.

Mr. Daniloff has said he thought the package contained only Soviet spy clippings but the Soviet authorities said it included military secrets about Soviet forces in Afghanistan.

President Ronald Reagan demanded Monday that Mr. Daniloff be set free. He ruled out exchanging Mr. Daniloff for Mr. Zakharov.

The Justice Department described Mr. Zakharov as a senior official on the Soviet State Committee for Science and Technology from 1979 to 1982.

He served as an adviser to the UN General Assembly in 1980 and has been employed as a UN scientific affairs adviser since 1982.

The Reagan administration has long alleged that the KGB used Soviet employees stationed at the United Nations as spies.

Soviet officials asked that Mr. Zakharov, who does not have diplomatic immunity, be released to the custody of the Soviet ambassador in Washington while awaiting trial. A U.S. court denied the request.

U.S. officials said last week that Washington had told Moscow it would support the Soviet outburst if Mr. Daniloff was freed and sent back to the United States.

But the filing of formal charges against Mr. Daniloff on Sunday appeared to signal a Soviet rejection of that proposal.

**Wife Visits Daniloff**

Mr. Daniloff told his wife on Tuesday that he was preparing for a "rather long haul." The Associated Press reported from Moscow.

Mr. Daniloff, accompanied by the U.S. consul, Roger Daley, met with her husband for the third time in Lefortovo prison in Moscow, where he has been held since the KGB arrested him on Aug. 30.

Asked if Mr. Daniloff favored a swap involving Mr. Zakharov, Mr. Daley said only that Mr. Daniloff was "interested in being released."

Mr. Daniloff said her husband

## Throngs Honor Mao Decade After Death

By Jim Mann

Los Angeles Times Service

BEIJING — A huge throng came Tuesday to the Mao Zedong Memorial Hall to pay the embalmed body of the Chinese leader on the 10th anniversary of his death.

Inside the hall, one of Mao's daughters, Li Min, his son, Mao Anqing, and a daughter-in-law, Shao Hua, had placed wreaths bearing the inscription, "Carry on the great cause of Chairman Mao."

Those words were an echo of a slogan used by supporters of the Chinese Communist Party chairman after his death in 1976: "Carry on Chairman Mao's behests and carry the proletarian cause through to the end."

Among those paying respect to Mao was his longtime personal bodyguard and secretary chief, Wang Dongxing, the man who orchestrated the nighttime arrest of Mao's widow, Jiang Qing, in her bed the month after Mao's death.

Mr. Wang, ousted from the Communist Party Central Committee last year, was escorted through the hall as the crowds thronged in the afternoon.

The commemorations of Mao's death took place even though the current leadership headed by Deng Xiaoping had said he knew there would be no official ceremonies to mark the occasion.

Chinese bookstores released new collections of Mao's writings, and a photo album featuring a 1962 triptych of Mao, Prime Minister Zhou Enlai and Mr. Deng was exhibited on the back pages of the Communist Party newspaper, People's Daily.

"It's the most people we had in recent times," said Li Zhenjie, a spokesman for the memorial hall. On normal summer days, as many as 40,000 people visit the hall, and the lines Tuesday were far longer.

The crowd included some tourists by the fresh air and sunshine. Others in the queue, however, acknowledged that they had elected to make a special visit to the memorial hall because it was the anniversary of Mao's death.

Asked why he had come, one plainly dressed man in his 60s gestured twice with a crooked index finger, the Chinese hand signal for the number nine, to the Mao's death, Sept. 9, is registered in Chinese as the ninth day of the ninth month.

"We came here to pay the highest respects to Chairman Mao on this day," explained the man's companion. "We were organized to come here by our unit."

The two declined to identify themselves by name, but said they were retired cadres from the town of Nanchang in the coastal province of Jiangxi.

A peasant from the Beijing suburb of Miyun said he had arranged a special trip to the hall and nearby revolutionary museum.

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## 2 Gunmen Seize A U.S. Educator In West Beirut

By Susan A. Hijazi

New York Times Service

BEIRUT — Gunmen kidnapped the American director of a Lebanese school in West Beirut on Tuesday.

An anonymous caller purporting to speak for the Islamic Jihad organization said it had abducted him.

The police identified the victim as Frank Reed, 53, the director of the privately owned Lebanese International School. He is from Malden, Massachusetts.

According to the police and local radio accounts, two gunmen entered Mr. Reed's chauffeur-driven car in the middle of the afternoon. They forced him and his driver into their own vehicle, a blue Volvo sedan, and sped to the Lebanese driver was released later.

Mr. Reed was on his way to play golf near Beirut International Airport when the abduction occurred.

An Arabic-speaking man telephoned a Western news agency in the Middle East and said he was a Lebanese citizen and said that "Frank Reed, a new agent for the CIA, was arrested at nighttime today in West Beirut."

There was no way of verifying the caller's claim to be representing Islamic Jihad. The greater of the two groups has said it is holding three other Americans, usually releases a photograph of a hostage when making a claim. No pictures were published with the latest statement.

Mr. Reed, who has been living in Beirut for eight years, had served as the principal of the preparatory section at the Lebanese International School before he went to work for the Lebanese International School.

Family friends said Mr. Reed had converted to Islam in order to marry a Syrian wife, Salma, who had carried out the kidnapping attacks that have shaken this city since last December.

Hours later, a group known as the Committee for Solidarity With Arab and Middle Eastern Political Prisoners said it was responsible for Mr. Reed's seizure at the Hotel de Ville.

This second group asserted that it wanted the release of the group over the past nine months. The French government release three people convicted of terrorist acts.

French police officials refused to comment on the conflicting claims.

The bombing on Monday occurred in the ground floor post office of the Paris City Hall only about 100 yards (90 meters) from an office of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, who is also the mayor of Paris.

The bombing was the seventh in a series of explosions, apparently related to demands for the release of imprisoned terrorists, that have killed three people and injured nearly 90 since December.

The claim of responsibility by the Committee for Solidarity With Arab and Middle Eastern Political Prisoners came in the form of a manuscript typed in Arabic.

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## Chile Holds 16 Opposition Figures, 3 French Priests; Journalist Is Killed

The Associated Press

SANTIAGO — The authorities in Chile reported Tuesday that they were holding 16 opposition activists and three French priests who were arrested during the attack on President Augusto Pinochet's motorcade.

General Pinochet attended the funeral Tuesday of five bodyguards killed in Monday's attack on the presidential motorcade.

Also on Tuesday, relatives said that Jose Carrasco, an editor of an opposition magazine banned under the state of siege decreed, had been shot to death after being taken from his home by armed civilians who identified themselves as policemen.

"We are going to get tough," General Pinochet told a group of generals on Monday. "These people talking about human rights and all those things must be expelled from the country or locked up. The war against Marxism is on."

The 30-day state of siege was decreed Sunday night after guerrillas unleashed a presidential motorcade into Santiago with machine guns, rockets and grenades. General Pinochet was wounded in the hand.

The Chilean government announced Tuesday that it was holding 16 left-wing leaders of political parties, university student associations, labor organizations and human rights groups.

The most prominent among the prisoners was Pascual Barrera, the Communist secretary of prison works in the elected government of President Salvador Allende, who died in the coup led by General Pinochet 13 years ago on Thursday.

Police officials said the arrests, carried out by plainclothes detectives, were ordered by the interior minister, under the state of siege decreed, the detainees may be held indefinitely without charge.

Also on Tuesday, the police announced the release of two American Roman Catholic missionary priests arrested Monday during raids on leftist neighborhoods in Santiago.

Relatives of Mr. Carrasco, foreign editor of the weekly newspaper, said his body was found late Monday near a suburban Santiago cemetery. He had been shot in the head, the relatives said.

The police denied having arrested Mr. Carrasco, a leftist who had been a director of The Chilean Journalist Association.

Analysts were one of six opposition newspapers banned Monday. The Reuters news agency also was ordered to stop sending dispatches from Chile.

During the funeral at the national military academy, General Pinochet, the army commander and leader of Chile's four-arm military junta, presented posthumous decorations to relatives of the slain army and police officers.

Later in the day, the 70-year-old general was to address a rally to support his candidacy for another eight years in office, starting in 1989.

## Japan Gives Its Blessing To Star Wars

By Clyde Haberman

New York Times Service

TOKYO — Japan gave its long-awaited approval Tuesday to the Reagan administration's space-based missile defense program, paving the way for possible involvement by Japanese industry and government research agencies.

But the government stopped short of guaranteeing Japanese participation, and said that important details, including the commercial benefits Japan could expect, still had to be negotiated with Washington.

Even if a broad agreement was reached, senior Foreign Ministry officials said, it would then be up to individual companies and research institutions to decide whether to join the Strategic Defense Initiative.

"We think that strategically, politically and technologically, SDI is a sound program," the official said. But he insisted that the government would not guarantee Japanese "corporate participation."

What Tuesday's decision did, he said, was to "eliminate some fears that might have existed among these corporate executives that they might be joining an unpopular project."

"Now, we have given our blessing to the project," he added.

But a State Department spokesman said the chief cabinet secretary, Masaharu Goto, called the American

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## Drug Issue Tops Political Agenda in U.S.

By Phil Gailley

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The surge of public concern about illegal drugs is energizing campaigns for state and federal office around the United States, according to political experts in both parties.

Some politicians say they want the armed forces called out in the war on drugs. Others are calling for the death penalty for drug pushers, and in some congressional races, candidates have challenged opponents to take a drug test.

The issue, which recently moved to the top of the political agenda in Washington, is leading an emotional charge in an election year that for the most part has been short on national issues and themes.

"The fact that drugs have become an issue is testimony to the lack of issues out there," said Harrison Hickman, a Democratic Party consultant. "Everybody seems to be using drugs to jump-start some emotion in this campaign."

As public concern grows in intensity, so does the campaign strategy and the jockeying for political advantage.

"We're going through a cycle where just about any proposal on drugs, no matter how radical, will be seriously debated," said Eddie Madala, a Republican strategist.

Roger Ailes, a Republican television consultant in New York, said, "I think there is a growing feeling that you cannot be too tough on drug pushers. The death penalty for drug pushers is going to be a popular issue in three months, and it's going to put politicians who oppose the death penalty at a disadvantage."

Mr. Ailes has produced anti-drug advertisements for most of his political clients, including Senator James Abdnor, a South Dakota Republican.

open seat, Richard Baker, a Republican, has been running for his Democratic opponent, Tommy Hudson, voted in the State Senate to decriminalize possession of small amounts of marijuana. In response, Mr. Hudson had his television consultant, Raymond Stroder of Washington, come up with a commercial to put him on the offensive on the drug issue.

It also shows a two-engine airplane as a savior intones: "Our country can put state inmates in space and identify a Russian submarine by its electronic footprints, but for some reason we can't stop a little plane like this loaded with drugs from coming in. If we are capable of stopping the Russians, we can stop a bunch of Colombians."

Although Republican and Democratic lead-

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## 2 Groups Say They Planted Paris Bomb

By Richard Bernstein

New York Times Service

PARIS — Two Arab groups claimed responsibility Tuesday for a bomb explosion at Paris's City Hall in which a post office employee was killed and 18 people were wounded.

The bombing on Monday occurred in the ground floor post office of the Paris City Hall only about 100 yards (90 meters) from an office of Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, who is also the mayor of Paris.

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# Civil War in Sudan Changes Lifestyle of Nomads

By Blaine Harden  
Washington Post Service

NARUS, Sudan—There used to be a nice water hole here. It was just right for the occasional elephant, dik-dik or nomad who was wandering around in the grassy plain and needed a drink.

Since March, however, about 20,000 refugees from the Sudanese civil war have drunk at the hole. It is now a pit of jet-black mud.

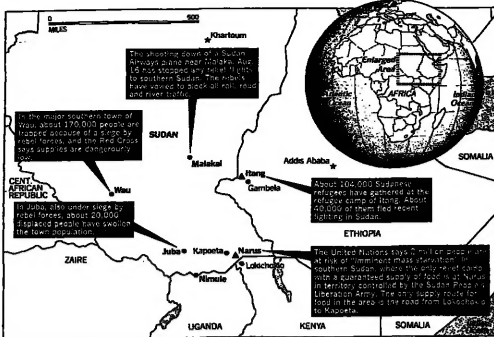
Yes, the Topos nomads who have come in from the north and south and are still thirsty. So every morning, hundreds of tiny, dark, round, mud-colored pots are lined up for water. The pots are made of mud and are used to carry water from the hole to the pots.

It is quite possible that it will all dry up and there won't be any more water, said Haniya Subila, a Red Cross nurse. She said the water table beneath the camp is continuing to drop.

In southern Sudan, where about 2 million people are at risk of starvation due to war, famine and a blockade on international relief aid, this desert feeding center with its wading water hole is, by default, a humanitarian success story.

Since it is tucked away in a rebel-held southern corner of Sudan, near the Kenyan border and well away from fighting between rebel and government soldiers, Narus boasts what no other camp, town or city in southern Sudan has: a regular supply of relief food.

Red Cross food is trucked in 29



units (47 kilometers) from Kenya. The newly unified, well-armed, well-fed soldiers of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army, or SPLA, who are encamped behind the desert nomads have no objection to the Red Cross food.

It is all right, they say, because there is no way that it can pass from Narus into the hands of Sudanese government soldiers. It is when such relief food goes near the government-held towns—where

United Nations officials say tens of thousands of civilians are starving—that the rebels' commander in the region, Lieutenant Colonel Martin Marial, says that international assistance is for all people.

The rebels shot down a civilian airliner Aug. 17, killing 60 people, when it violated their ban on all flights in southern Sudan. Colonel Marial said rebels would shoot down any relief plane going near the government-held towns—where

"Narus is an example of the SPLA's ability to do the job," Colonel Marial said. "We don't have any trust that aid administered through the Sudanese government will do any good."

Narus is an example, too, of the wretched conditions that war and famine have offered southern Sudanese people, such as the Topos.

They can stay at the camp near the Red Cross food and squeak water out of mud. Or they can walk

off to other water holes away from the Kenyan border and away from the Red Cross food. If their cattle had not been stolen in the war, that might have been their only source of water.

Instead, according to Lucia Lapa, the Topos chief who leads about 7,000 of the nomads, they would be on the move with their cattle, collecting the herds and milks that ripen on desert trees this time of year.

Red Cross doctors and nurses say that the camps have not adapted well to the routines of food distribution and medical care. A measles epidemic killed the lives of 135 children under age 5 in the camp's feeding center this summer.

The feeding center doesn't work well because the Topos take their children away all the time, said Miss Subila, the nurse.

Miss Subila, who cared for families camped in Ethiopia in 1984 and 1985, said that about 13 of the children in the camps are "severely malnourished."

"Unlike Ethiopia, we don't have a camp here between what children care for and what children are beyond help," she said. "Here, the nomads make that choice themselves."

"In the back of minds around the camp, you will find half-dead children," she said. "Once they get sick, the parents believe they shouldn't have milk or sugar, fat or oil. We can't go every day and pull the children from their mothers."

## Enrile Stirs New Doubts By Warning Of 'Rambo'

By Seth Mydans  
New York Times Service

MANILA—Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile has stirred new controversy with a statement that he might lose patience with his critics in the Philippine government and that "I lose my patience."

"If they say they don't want us, we'll say we don't want them either," Mr. Enrile told army troops after a mid-afternoon assurance.

It was the latest of a series of provocative statements that seemed designed to raise doubts about his loyalty and his ambitions, and it appeared Tuesday to have touched a nerve at the presidential palace.

Coming just before President Corason C. Aquino's visit to the United States, the remarks came at a moment when negotiations with Communist insurgents were at a delicate stage.

Mr. Enrile said that he was very kind of heart but that he was having over what he might do is beginning to wear thin.

At a news forum Tuesday Mr. Enrile said that Mr. Aquino had telephoned him earlier in the day and asked him to be very kind of heart but that he was having over what he might do is beginning to wear thin.

But there were indications that the president was losing patience with the threat of military force.

Mr. Enrile said that he was very kind of heart but that he was having over what he might do is beginning to wear thin.

He was conciliatory at Tuesday's lunch, insisting that "in reality I have no choice but to follow the policies or any specific personalities within the government."

Asked about persistent rumors that he might be planning to leave the country, Mr. Enrile said that he was not a professional revolutionary.

The lone holdover in Mr. Aquino's cabinet from the government of his predecessor, Ferdinand E. Marcos, Mr. Enrile has never fit in.

Last week the minister of local government, Aquilino Q. Pimental, said that he was "not an old man" and that he was "not a professional revolutionary."

Mr. Enrile has been accused of "snuffing his mouth off" and complicating negotiations with the Communists.

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## WORLD BRIEFS

**Amnesty Cites Torture in Sri Lanka**  
LONDON (AP)—Amnesty International said Wednesday that several hundred people have been tortured in Sri Lanka over the past 20 months.

The report said that torture included beatings with plastic pipes, suspension upside down for long periods and the application of hot clothes to sensitive parts of the body, including the eyes. The Sri Lankan government has previously denied that the alleged arrests and secret killings took place.

The London-based human rights organization said that since 1984 disappearances have been reported with increasing frequency from the northern districts where Tamil guerrillas are fighting the government.

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## MAO: 10 Years After

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un to commemorate Mao's death.

The crowd itself was not unruly or demonstrative, although a few of those leaving the hall quietly wept tears from their eyes. As usual, officials nearby the stage were wary of Mao's body is displayed, a Red Cross nurse said.

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## Reporter Links China Expulsion To Rift in Policy

(Continued from Page 1)

HONG KONG—John F. Burns, The New York Times reporter who was expelled from China July 23, said Tuesday that his expulsion was related to internal political struggles over the "open door" policies of Deng Xiaoping, China's senior leader.

Mr. Burns told a local radio interviewer that some Chinese officials already had made indirect references to his expulsion.

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## DANILOFF: Jury Indicts Russian

(Continued from Page 1)

had undergone 28 hours of interrogation in 10 days. She said he appeared to be in good health.

She said Mr. Danilooff had the right to answer questions, but that he did not think that would help his case and was trying to cooperate with the authorities.

He is philosophical," she said. "He thinks it will be a rather long trial."

She said Mr. Danilooff "thinks his case is escalating rather dangerously," apparently a reference to U.S. threats of retaliation if Mr. Danilooff is not released.

Mrs. Danilooff said her husband had complained about the prison food, which had consisted of soup and kasha, a buckwheat porridge.

The prison authorities have improved her husband's diet and she did not have to leave him the package of food she had brought, Mrs. Danilooff said.

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## Britain Issues Arrest Warrants Over Soccer Riot

(Continued from Page 1)

LONDON—Arrest warrants were issued Tuesday against 26 British soccer fans in connection with the Brussels riot last year in which a Londoner was killed.

There will be a hearing at a London court on Monday to decide whether the fans can be extradited.

The warrants were issued for manslaughter. Scores of Liverpool fans rioted at the stadium, causing a stampede, before the 1985 European Cup final.

Many of the accused had been identified through television pictures of the disaster.

British police want the 26 fans to stand trial in Belgium, but legal sources speculated that before extradition, the case could go to the High Court.

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## Polish Official Freed After TV Appeal

(Continued from Page 1)

WARSAW (Reuters)—Zbigniew Jaskolski, a senior official in the Polish Foreign Ministry accused of hiding the underground leader of the Solidarity movement, was released from prison Tuesday.

Mr. Jaskolski, who appeared last week on television to confess his crime and ask for a pardon, was freed Monday, said the official government spokesman, Jerzy Urban.

Mr. Jaskolski's daughter, Julia, in whose apartment Mr. Jaskolski was captured on May 31, said her husband, Tomasz Jaskolski, was still in prison, but had been released a fugitive. The charges carry a maximum five-year sentence.

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# INSIGHTS

## Russians Are Turning Their Attention to the Pacific

### To U.S. Consternation, Moscow Negotiates Fishing Agreements and Beef Up Its Naval Presence

By Clyde Haberman  
New York Times Service

THIS summer, in the black waters north of Japan, the Soviet Union's Pacific Fleet staged one of its biggest sea and air exercises in recent years. Outriders were not allowed near the maneuvers, but American naval intelligence concluded that more than 30 surface ships and submarines were involved. The Soviet forces moved with ease in and around the Sea of Okhotsk, which stretches from the main Siberian land mass to the Kamchatka Peninsula. Overhead, fighter planes circled the skies.

As a training exercise, the maneuvers gave Soviet command practice in securing waters that serve as a sanctuary for Russian nuclear-armed submarines capable of attacking the West Coast of the United States. But perhaps more important, the exercises underscored the growing strength and proficiency of what has become a major element of Soviet military power.

For nearly two decades, Soviet leaders have been strengthening their Pacific Fleet, transforming it from a relatively compact coastal operation into a high-seas naval force with distinct offensive capabilities.

Although on paper Soviet warships in the western Pacific now far outnumber warships of the U.S. 7th Fleet, American defense analysts say that if hostilities were to break out at sea tomorrow, the United States and its Pacific allies would almost certainly win. Many ships in the Soviet fleet, they say, are too small or too obsolete to be much more powerful.

It will start as a fish-processing facility," he warned not long ago. "But that will have some refueling facilities, and in turn, an airfield." "Then," he said, "it is a base."

At Cam Ranh Bay in Vietnam, the Russians over the past seven years have turned a former American naval base into an important Soviet military penetration.

**Soviet military penetration will start as a fish-processing facility. But that will have some refueling facilities, which will require repair facilities and, in turn, an airfield. Then, it is a base.**

— Malcolm Fraser

center for intelligence gathering and logistical support. And governments in the region are unsettled by the marked increase in the number of nuclear missiles positioned in Soviet Asia, well within striking range of Beijing, Tokyo and Seoul.

The growth of such military strength provides Moscow with a measure of influence in Asia that it has been unable to achieve through normal economic and diplomatic channels. And it buttresses a sharp shift in Soviet foreign policy under Mikhail S. Gorbachev, who recognizes that Moscow has neglected East Asia, with its dynamic economic growth, for too long.

The Soviet initiative comes, moreover, at a time when the United States is facing uncertainties about its leading rights in the Philippines and controversy over the presence of nuclear-armed American warships in the region.

Against this background, the growth of Soviet military power is seen by many Western observers as an increasing threat to U.S. influence in the Pacific.

"I do not think we have enough defensive strength on hand," said Mike Mansfield, the U.S. ambassador to Japan. There is "no immediate threat," he said recently. Rather, "potential is the word."

TAKE the case of Kiribati, an island chain in the South Pacific, a union of rocky dots strewn across two million square miles (5.2 million square kilometers) of ocean. It was known as Gilbert Islands until it gained full independence from Britain seven years ago. Like many other tiny island states in the Pacific, Kiribati has few economic resources. But it is surrounded by waters with plentiful tuna, and that fact has changed security considerations for its neighbors and for faraway Washington as well.

A year ago, in return for a payment of \$1.5 million, Kiribati signed a treaty that allowed 16 Soviet ships to fish in its waters. In two million square miles of ocean, that is not many vessels. It may not seem like much money either. But it represented 10 percent of Kiribati's total budget. Pressed for cash and increasingly upset over what they consider abusive practices by big American tuna boats, the island's leaders gladly accepted the Soviet offer. It was nothing more than a "commercial deal," said Kiribati's young president, Ieremia Tabai.

One concern is that the Russians may have more on their minds than tuna. Trawlers employed to gather undersea intelligence on water depths and sea-bed mineral deposits. Then too, less than 1,000 miles (1,600 kilometers) north of Kiribati's waters, within electronic eavesdropping range, is a U.S. missile test center at Kwajalein in the Marshall Islands.

Several South Pacific nations recently lifted a six-year-old ban on Soviet cruise ships in their waters to help their fledgling tourist industries. Vanuatu, formerly the New Hebrides, established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union just a few months ago. Now, it says it probably will soon sign a fishing agreement that, unlike Kiribati's, would give Russians the right to go all the way into Vanuatu waters to set up commercial plants.

Such cases, according to Malcolm Fraser, Australia's former prime minister, have helped make his corner of the Pacific an "absolute no-go zone" for Soviet ships.

FROM its headquarters at Vladivostok on the Sea of Japan, reaching northeast to Petropavlovsk on the Kamchatka Peninsula, and south in a wide arc to Cam Ranh Bay, the Pacific Fleet has grown into the largest of the four Soviet naval fleets. It is at least one-third bigger than it was in the late 1970s, in certain categories notably nuclear weapons. It is many times more powerful. Its inventory includes about 90 cruisers, destroyers and other major combat vessels, plus two of the Soviet Navy's three modern Kiev-class aircraft carriers.

Most of the major Soviet warships stay close to home, but in recent years some have turned up far afield, occasionally in the South China Sea. When the United States pulled out of Vietnam in 1975, its Cam Ranh Bay naval base had two piers. Today, American intelligence officials say the base has six, suggesting that the Russians intend to get their money's worth for the \$5 billion in arms they have given the Hanoi government since 1978.

One recent summer afternoon, senior officials aboard the U.S. 7th Fleet command ship, the Blue Ridge, estimated that Cam Ranh Bay, at that moment, contained some 25 surface vessels, five attack submarines, 16 Badger intermediate-range bombers, 14 MiG-23 interceptors and 8 B-7E reconnaissance planes. It had none of these in 1978.

If global tensions ever came to a head, Western analysts say, the Pacific Fleet would be in a better position from Cam Ranh Bay — certainly better than from Vladivostok — to blockade the vital southern straits of Malacca, Sunda and Lombok, through which much of the West's oil and other strategic materials pass.

The growth of the Pacific Fleet, moreover, is only the most conspicuous element of a broad-based Soviet buildup in East Asia. Since 1978, Moscow has stationed more than 10,000 ground troops and 40 MiG-23s on four small islands in the Kuril chain that it has occupied since World War II but that are claimed by Japan.

Soviet forces in Asia now include more than 80 Backfire bombers that fly at hard-to-detect low altitudes. The Backfires can reach deeply into China, or far out into the Pacific, and fire cruise missiles at targets from 200 miles away.

But most chilling of all for China and other Soviet neighbors are the SS-20 intermediate-range land-based nuclear missiles in Soviet Asia. Japanese officials say there are as many as 165 such missiles, significantly more than were deployed there just three years ago, with each missile carrying three independently targetable nuclear warheads.

In the eyes of the Reagan administration, the buildup is an overt challenge to American interests. The Russian, warned Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger during a visit to Japan last spring, "have moved beyond what anyone might reasonably define as a defensive posture, and they have assembled a clearly offensive arsenal."

Accordingly, the U.S. and its allies have responded with a buildup of their own. At a cost of billions of dollars, the Reagan administration has embarked on a five-year program to increase the overall number of American ships by 10 percent, to 609, by the early 1990s.

The White House has also pressured its allies in the region, particularly Japan, to strengthen their forces, thereby easing the U.S. military burden. A key focus of interest is the Sea of Japan, which provides an essential passageway for Soviet warships leaving Vladivostok.

Edward A. Shevardnadze became the highest-ranking Soviet official to visit Japan in a decade.

During his visit, Mr. Shevardnadze spoke in restrained terms, avoiding the historic threats often favored by his predecessor, Andrei A. Gromyko. And last month, for the first time in 11 years, the Russians permitted a small group of Japanese citizens to visit family graves on the occupied Kuril Islands.

Such modest diplomatic overtures might have attracted less attention and concern had they not coincided with a number of reverses for America's standing in the region.

First among these has been growing uncertainty about the huge U.S. military installations in the Philippines: Clark Air Base and the naval station at Subic Bay. A movement to evict the Americans has gained strength in recent years, and while the young government of President Corason C. Aquino says it will honor the existing agreement on the bases until it expires in 1991, it offers few words of open encouragement beyond that.

The U.S. defense establishment calls Clark and Subic irreplaceable, and predicts nothing short of disaster if they must be abandoned.

To the southeast, the disagreement between the United States and New Zealand over that island nation's ban on port calls by U.S. nuclear warships has shattered the ANZUS alliance. Encouraged by New Zealand's stand, a dozen or more small Pacific island groups have declared their entire area a nuclear-free zone.

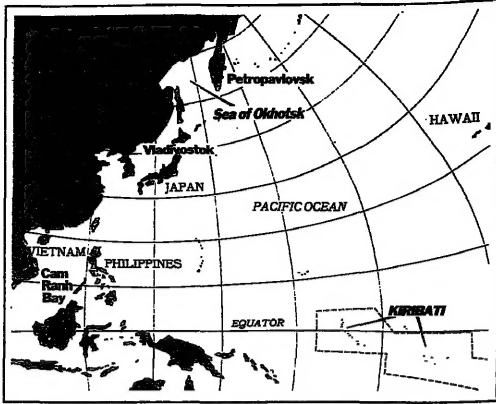
If a much-discussed agreement to that effect is ever put into practice, the U.S. Navy may find that, even in the vastness of the Pacific, its room for maneuver with nuclear-powered and nuclear-weapon-carrying vessels has been severely reduced.

To some degree, many Asians say, the U.S. has only itself to blame for these Pacific woes. The island states, in particular, feel that Americans have taken them for granted for too long. If indeed they are right, it is not surprising that their control over territorial waters is their only real economic asset, one that outsiders must respect. Their unhappiness is spilling over, as it did when Kiribati decided that if the American fishermen were not prepared to pay, then Russian money would do just fine.

Recently, Washington has come around, entering into negotiations for a treaty on fees to be paid to Pacific island states in return for the right to fish in their 200-mile economic zones. It may be too late, though, to assuage some islanders, such as those in Vanuatu and Kiribati who are moving toward accepting yet more Soviet trawlers.

How something like the Kiribati agreement might be transformed into a direct threat to American interests remains an open question. "I don't feel someone's going to push the button tomorrow," says one veteran Australian military officer. "But against the Russians I'd say we're on the defensive. Maybe it's just fishing rights now. But they're getting there."

This article was excerpted from The New York Times Magazine.



The New York Times

## "Lufthansa is not only famous for the maintenance of its planes."

This is an authentic passenger statement.



**Lufthansa**

## Ideast

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But the fishing treaty, the first of its kind signed by the Soviet Union in the Pacific, has spread ripples of anxiety far from Kiribati's coast.

The New York Times

50 YEARS AGO

6: On Communism

EMERSON "We are in a Bolshevik invasion of the United States," said Adolf Hitler last year. "We are determined to use any means to drive them out of the world." The world is the most beautiful thing we have. It is the only thing we have. It is the only thing we have. It is the only thing we have.

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## OBSERVER

## Rats in the Warehouse

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — Despite what you hear, this is not a service economy. It is an insurance economy. Or haven't you noticed that no matter what your favorite store claims to be selling nowadays, what it's really selling is insurance? For insurance.

Man goes to buy a videocassette recorder. It would be the same if he wanted a television set, an automobile, a vacuum cleaner, you name it, they're going to sell him insurance on it, but this time what he wants is a VCR.

He goes to a discount store. Electronic machines are like mattresses. Always sold at a discount.

O.K., you've been to these discount stores. Heavy pickup-type bars across the windows. A sign that says "No Return Policy." Provided they have windows. Usually they don't, so inside is like being in a warehouse, except one whole wall is covered with hundreds of television sets.

Man wanders around, because a salesman will notice him, because what does he know about VCRs? He majored in Commerce, Russian and Modern at Johns Hopkins, and needs a tube-wire-and-buzzers expert to explain why four is better than two.

Remember high-pressure salesmen? You went in to buy a hand-cranked and when these guys finished you came out wearing a charade suit and lavender suspenders. High-pressure salesmen lurked back when Americans made fun of the Japanese as junk peddlers. Now we have the low-pressure salesman.

"What's the difference between a two-headed and a four-headed VCR?"

"One's got two heads and the other's got four."

"Why do some cost less than others?"

"Because they're more expensive."

Man feels ashamed of himself for forgetting the salesman's ignorance. What if the poor bird's boss is watching? He could get fired.

The best thing is to ease off on the tough questions. So pointing to the two cheapest machines in sight, the customer says, "Which is the better buy?"

"Depends which one you like."

Man picks one at random, offers a variety of credit cards and is instructed to return to the counter where the worst salesman in town suddenly shows his true colors.

"Naturally, you'll need the insurance."

"Absolutely not," Man's already got so many insurance policies on consumer goods that he had to rent warehouse space to store the file cabinets. He was attacked by a rat last time he went there looking for the insurance policy on his kitchen stove, which, as usual with insurance policies, didn't cover the problem.

VCR insurance salesman don't easily discourage.

"So what's a little rat bite compared to knowing your VCR will be fully insured for months after its warranty expires?"

"No, no, no. No insurance."

"You mean to say you'd risk total loss of your investment in this VCR simply because you are too cheap to try a little insurance?"

"Well, it's not that I'm cheap. But . . . you know . . . the rat."

"Friend, let me help you put the rat mouse out of your mind once and for all. By purchasing an amazingly low-priced policy against rat bites, as well as rooster peckings, musty mice and mouse gnawing — yes, friend, those insomniac-looking mouse snailers can do surprising amounts of damage."

Man says, "You mean I can get a rat bite as a rat on the VCR insurance for the incredibly low additional price of only \$39 per quarter?"

But he remembers the last thing his family told him when they gathered to bid him goodbye, "Whatever you do, don't let a rat bite you."

Man picks up his uninsured VCR, says he's leaving, heads for the door. Salesman recoils, almost falling down to the floor, whoa, whoa.

If he says you can't get out without stepping on him, don't be shy. Slides across the floor, in an insurance salesman's shoes.

New York Times

## Australian Comic Goes Global

By Lenore Nicklin

SYDNEY — With the release of his movie "Crocodile Dundee" in the United States this month and in Europe in December, Paul Hogan is about to become one of the best-known Australians in the world.

The 46-year-old television comic, who used to be a rigger on the Sydney Harbor Bridge and is known in Australia as "Hogan," is the lovable brawny Aussie in the "Put another shrimp on the barbie" Australian tourism commercials; these resulted in such an increase in the number of U.S. visitors to Australia that a grateful government named him Australian of the year.

In England he is just as well-known for his Foster's Lager commercials. Last year Hogan said no to a \$1 million-a-year television commercial for a car manufacturer. He is now too busy concentrating on his movie career, a sequel to "Crocodile Dundee," which has already broken every box office record in Australia, is under way.

"Crocodile Dundee" is a good-natured, light-spirited comedy about a crocodile hunter, Mick Dundee, played by Hogan, who is a man and animal expert. He is attacked by a crocodile. An American journalist, played by the New York actress Linda Kozlowski, tracks him down and takes him back to America where he encounters dangerous species of a very different kind.

The distributor, Paramount Pictures, are spending \$9 million — more than the film's budget — on promoting it. "Crocodile Dundee" will open simultaneously in more than 300 theaters across the United States. Hogan will be promoting it on the United States on the talk-show circuit. "It will be no great feat," Hogan is promoting it, "because people are being an Australian is novel enough."

Hogan and his manager and friend John Cornell are the two major investors in the film. Cornell produced the film and Hogan wrote most of the script. He had turned down 14 movie offers before coming up with the idea of Mick Dundee. It is his first movie role and only his second straight



Paul Hogan "Put another shrimp on the barbie."

acting role. Last year he played a soldier in a television mini-series, "The Anzacs."

Hogan first popped up on Australian television screens 15 years ago when, for a dare, he took part in a television talent hunt called "New Faces." He was such a success that he was given a regular five-minute comedy spot on a nightly news program.

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manager, began making his own television shows. Hogan's laconic "ocker" (pronounced "AW-ah") and macaroni (pronounced "MAH-ko-ni") working man humor won him a huge following, top ratings and numerous TV awards. He made a television commercial for Winfield cigarettes that was so successful that it was taken off the screen for fear it would encourage children to smoke.

He and his alter ego Hogan are two very different people. Hogan is a serious, highly disciplined, hard worker, a thinker and always speaks of Hogan in the third person. "I need to turn into Hogan after a few drinks," he said. Hogan is cheery, fun-loving and irreverent.

Last May, while beach-bumping 200 pounds (91 kilograms) at a Sydney gym, Hogan suffered a mild cerebral aneurysm and even had to undergo surgery to his condition. It was front-page news and the prime minister is one of 4,000 people to get get-well messages. Hogan's wife, Noeline, and their five children were the only visitors allowed. Flowers

Lenore Nicklin is a journalist at the weekly Australian news magazine The Bulletin.

## PEOPLE

## Pushbutton Mishap

It was one of those "What does this button do?" cases, and it ended with a damaged jukebox and a 300-year-old pushbutton. The incident — estimated to cost \$750,000 — was caused by an 8-year-old boy who tampered with the boarding ramp linking the plane to the terminal, according to Philip Carey, spokesman for Northwest Airlines. The boy, whose identity was withheld, was boarding a Northwest Airlines plane from Frankfurt, Scotland, to New York when he touched the controls of the boarding ramp, Carey said.

The ramp moved up abruptly, smashing into the roof of the Boeing 747, he said. No one was injured, but three engineers were flown from the United States to repair the door, and the passengers were sent to hotels before continuing their journey on other Northwest Airlines flights.

Barbara Streisand says her fear of nuclear war is now greater than her fear of shopping. When she was 15, she gave her first concert in New York on the weekend at her father's, Charles Streisand, ranch for an audience of her family and friends. More than 500 guests paid \$2,500 each to hear Streisand perform 12 of her most popular songs. She also made a million for her Democratic campaign for the U.S. Senate. "I felt it was time to take responsibility for the world in which I live," Streisand said. But she added, "I spent more than a few sleepless nights wondering what I could do that would be worth \$2,500 a couple. I figured it out. It was going to take 3,524 notes. That comes to a little over a dollar a note." No one complained, though.

Frank Sinatra will appear Wednesday at the Chicago Theater, 40 years after he last played there. Sinatra, who has been married 65 years to his wife, Nancy, will perform a set of songs from his 1920s and 1930s repertoire. He will be accompanied by a band of 12 musicians. Sinatra's last performance at the Chicago Theater was in 1946, when he was 35 years old. He has since performed at the Chicago Theater on several occasions, but never for a full concert. Sinatra's last performance at the Chicago Theater was in 1946, when he was 35 years old. He has since performed at the Chicago Theater on several occasions, but never for a full concert.

Queen Sofia of Spain attended the first night in London of a production of "The House of Bernarda Alba," a play by the Spanish writer Federico Garcia Lorca. The play, which was written in 1936, is a tragedy of the women of the Spanish village. It was written by Federico Garcia Lorca. The play, which was written in 1936, is a tragedy of the women of the Spanish village. It was written by Federico Garcia Lorca.

to Sinatra, entertainers such as Rita Cosby, Liza Minnelli and Dianne Warren have been invited to perform at the Chicago Theater. The Chicago Theater Restoration Association came to the rescue when the theater last year for \$11.5 million.

An old-age pensioner angry over Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's economic policies sent her a check for 65 pence (about 97 cents). Mrs. Little, 71, is an elderly widow who lives in a council house in London. She has been a member of the National Union of Public Employees for 20 years. She has been a member of the National Union of Public Employees for 20 years. She has been a member of the National Union of Public Employees for 20 years.

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